

Appendix A. Studies Included in the Systematic Review

This appendix describes HIV prevention interventions with MSM of color.

Note: Studies in **boldface** were conducted in California.

Intervention Studies with 100% MSM of Color (Randomized Controlled Trial Design)

Studies Focusing on African-American MSM								
First Author	Location	N	Design	Intervention	Results	Matching	Limitations	Theory
Peterson (1996)	San Francisco and Alameda counties, CA	N = 318 100% male Recruited from community	RCT—generated by computer, blocked randomization	Information Skills Training Cultural component (e.g., self-identity with being African American homosexual men) Three groups: • Three 3-hour weekly group meetings • One 3-hour group meeting • Wait list control	Compared to control group, both intervention groups reported decreased unprotected anal intercourse at both 12- and 18-month follow-up (triple session group declined by 50% at 12 month follow-up and stayed there at 18-month follow-up.) When comparing single session to triple session triple session group reported significantly less risky behavior than single session (at both 12- and 18-month follow-up)	Ethnicity Gender Sexual orientation	Differences between groups at entry High attrition (47% for 3 session; 55% for single session) Intention to treat design	AIDS Risk Reduction Model (ARRM)

Intervention Studies with 100% MSM of Color (continued)

Studies Focusing on Latino MSM								
First Author	Location	N	Design	Intervention	Results	Matching	Limitations	Theory
Carballo-Díeguez (2005)	New York City	N = 180 100% male recruited from community	RCT—method of randomization not mentioned	<p>Themes of sessions included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oppression • Transgression of rules • Excuses/rationalizations • Substance use • Goal setting • Role of pleasure • Self-efficacy • Plans for future <p>Participants kept a sexual diary</p> <p>Cultural components (e.g., cultural norms)</p> <p>Two groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight 2-hour weekly group meetings • Wait list control 	<p>No differences between intervention and control group in frequency of unprotected anal intercourse, although both groups showed significant improvement</p> <p>Lack of difference was not due to outside influence such as time spent in community-based activities, nor was there any dose effect due to number of sessions attended for intervention participants</p>	<p>Ethnicity</p> <p>Gender</p> <p>Sexual orientation</p>	No control intervention	<p>Empowerment</p> <p>Paolo Freire's liberation theory</p>

Intervention Studies with 100% MSM of Color (continued)

Studies Focusing on API MSM								
First Author	Location	N	Design	Intervention	Results	Matching	Limitations	Theory
Choi (1996)	San Francisco	<p>N = 329</p> <p>Recruited from the local gay community via ads and outreach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40% Chinese • 28% Filipino • 10% Japanese • 9% Vietnamese • 11% other 	RCT—computer generated	<p>Information</p> <p>Development of positive self identity and social support</p> <p>Skills training</p> <p>Two groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intervention group focused on facilitating development of positive self-identity and social support, safer sex education, eroticizing safer sex and negotiating safer sex. It was 3 hours in length, and delivered in small groups. • Wait list control 	<p>At three-month follow-up:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intervention group reported significantly fewer partners (p=0.0004) • Intervention group was <u>not</u> significantly different from control in frequency of unprotected anal intercourse (p = 0.37) • Chinese and Filipino intervention participants had significantly lower amounts of unprotected anal intercourse compared to the rest of the sample (OR, 0.41, p = 0.024) • Intervention subjects significantly increased knowledge (p = 0.043) and worry (p = 0.039) about becoming infected with HIV compared to controls 	<p>Gender</p> <p>Sexual orientation</p>	No control intervention	<p>Health belief model</p> <p>Theory of reasoned action</p> <p>Social cognitive theory</p>

Studies with MSM of Color (No Control Group)

Studies Focusing on Latino MSM								
First Author	Location	N	Design	Intervention	Results	Matching	Limitations	Theory
Toro-Alfonso (2002)	Puerto Rico	N = 587 Men recruited from rural and urban areas	Pre-post intervention; no comparison group	Information Risk perception Homophobia Negotiation skills Culturally tailored Delivered in Spanish 15 hours total: • One 3-hour small-group discussion • Four 3-hour workshops	Significantly decreased frequencies of unprotected receptive and insertive anal intercourse, Significant increases in frequency of safer sex behaviors	No	Non-experimental design (no control group) No post-intervention follow-up Results may not be generalizable to Latinos in the U.S. proper	Health Belief model
Diaz (1998b)	San Francisco	N = 185	One group intervention	Skills training Improving support Identification of barriers to change Six-week workshop Follow-up support group Individual counseling sessions	Pre-post results: • 15% improvement in consistent condom use for receptive anal intercourse • 39% improvement for insertive anal intercourse • 52% decrease in participants reporting “no condom use” • 55% increase in “firm commitment to condom use for anal sex” • Reductions in internalized homophobia, increase in self-esteem, and increase in social support/networks	No	Non-experimental design (no control group) Four-month follow-up information available for only 87 participants	Empowerment theory

Studies with MSM of Color
(Separate Analyses for MSM-of-Color Participants)

First Author	Location	N	Design	Intervention	Results	Matching	Limitations	Theory
Picciano (2001)	Seattle	N = 103 (baseline) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 76% White • 7% African-American • 6% Latino • 3% Asian-American • 1% American Indian or Alaska Native • 7% "other" Recruitment from community	RCT	All activities conducted over the telephone. Two groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate counseling • Delayed counseling Following 90-minute assessment interview, participants in immediate counseling condition were scheduled for a 90–120 minute counseling session and a 90-minute follow-up assessment 6 weeks later. Participants in delayed condition were scheduled for the initial session after 7 weeks. Intervention was based on motivational interviewing, and telephone counselors reinforced any mention of statements that indicated motivation for safer sex practices. Participants were given feedback on their sexual practices relative to community norms. Was NOT oriented towards specifically providing risk reduction counseling.	Found significant protective effect of the counseling on unprotected anal intercourse for men of color (compared Whites to men of color, no separate analysis by ethnicity). This result was NOT found for White participants. No ethnic differences were found for any other sexual behavior (e.g., number of partners).	Groups were randomized to ensure equality between groups in terms of ethnicity, risk behavior, and partner status.	Small sample size	Motivational Interviewing ^a

^a W. R. Miller and S. Rollnick, *Motivational Interviewing: Preparing People to Change Addictive Behavior*. New York: Guilford, 1991.

Studies with MSM of Color with Separate Analyses (continued)

First Author	Location	N	Design	Intervention	Results	Matching	Limitations	Theory
Miller (1998)	New York City	<p>N = 1,741</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 61% White • 23% Latino • 12% African-American • 3% Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 57% identified as gay • 11% identified as heterosexual • 32% identified as bisexual <p>Setting was three bars in New York City</p> <p>Participants were categorized as either sex workers, "johns," homosexually active, or not homosexually active</p>	Quasi-experimental	<p>Four steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trained bar staff to identify "opinion leaders" from bar patrons 2. Recruited those identified to be opinion leaders 3. Trained opinion leaders in communication skills 4. Opinion leaders agreed to conduct a certain number of conversations with peers encouraging safer sex practices. <p>70% of opinion leaders were sex workers; other 30% was composed of bartenders, bar patrons, and "johns".</p> <p>70% of opinion leaders identified as gay, 30% as bisexual.</p> <p>Trainers were given 6 hours of training, including information, skills training (e.g., communication), role playing.</p>	<p>Intervention produced positive changes in that it decreased rate of unprotected, paid, sexual intercourse for White and Latino men, but not for African American men or men of other racial/ethnic groups.</p> <p>White, Latino, and men of "other racial/ethnic groups" reported significantly less unpaid, unprotected sexual intercourse following intervention, but this same result was not found for African Americans.</p>	No	<p>Could not test differences between sites.</p> <p>Not specifically targeted for MSM.</p>	Diffusion of Innovation ^b

^b E. M. Rogers, *Diffusion of Innovations*. New York: Free Press, 1995.

Appendix B. Ongoing Studies of MSM of Color

Race/Ethnicity	Study Design	Study Description	Funding Source and Location
African American	Survey	Target population is young African American men for a survey regarding HIV risk behavior and attitudes towards vaccine trials. Identify information regarding meaning of behavior for specific subcultures.	NIH PI: Susan Cochrane Location: Los Angeles
African American	Translational research	To culturally tailor the Mpowerment Project (model community-level HIV prevention intervention for young gay/bisexual men) for use with CBOs that serve African American men. Will monitor translation and intervention implementation and fidelity.	UARP PI: Susan Kegeles Location: Oakland and Los Angeles
African American	Pilot study, qualitative	Conduct qualitative interviews with professionals who provide services to young, African American same gender loving (SGL) men, HIV+ African American SGL men, HIV- SGL African American men in order to identify important psychosocial variables and contextual factors that impact on HIV risk. Information will be used to tailor the Mpowerment Project for young, African American SGL men.	UARP PI: Susan Kegeles Location: San Francisco Bay Area
African American	Community Identification Process (CID) (formative research strategy)	Identify social networks for African American MSM, assess influence of culture and community on HIV risk reduction behaviors, compare and contrast rural and urban southern African American men for issues specific to each group. Information will be used for development of an intervention.	NIH PI: Leonard Goodwin Location: South Carolina
African American	Cost Utility Analysis	Conduct analysis to determine the cost-effectiveness of a previously tested intervention focused on African American gay and bisexual men.	NIH PI: David Holtgrave
Latino	RCT	This study will support the development of a protocol and instruments for an intervention for high-risk internet using Latino MSM.	NIH PI: B. R. Rosser Location: Minneapolis
Latino	Quantitative survey and qualitative intervention development	This study will examine cultural factors (e.g., machismo, homophobia, poverty) as barriers to safe sex among Latino homosexual/bisexual men. Will utilize qualitative and quantitative methods in three subgroups (Puerto Ricans in New York, Mexicans in Los Angeles, Cubans in Miami). Intervention will be culturally tailored and be tested against the "standard of care" for each city.	NIH PI: Rafael Diaz Location: New York, Los Angeles, Miami
Latino	Intervention	This project will encompass the development and pilot-testing of an intervention aimed towards improving the disclosure process for HIV+ Latino gay men. Cultural, psychological and HIV-related factors are hypothesized to impede and/or aid in the disclosure of being seropositive. These would be investigated in both a cross-sectional survey and pilot-tested in an intervention.	NIH PI: Maria Cecilia Zea Location: Washington, D.C.
Latino (Dominicans, Columbians, and Brazilians in the U.S.)	Ethnographic observation, survey development, quantitative cross-sectional survey	A three-phase theoretically-based study which will aim to identify both sociocultural and psychosocial predictors of risk for HIV within three groups of Latino men in the U.S. The first phase will be a qualitative exploration of the context of risk, followed by measurement development and a quantitative cross-sectional survey.	NIH PI: Maria Cecilia Zea Location: New York City
Latino	Qualitative, quantitative, and intervention development	This study aims to develop an intervention focused on Latino MSM who have risky sex and may also use drugs. Qualitative and quantitative methods will be used to investigate the context wherein risk occurs, and will also compare the effectiveness and cost of different methodologies of recruitment (Internet vs. face-to-face).	NIH PI: M. Isabel Fernandez Location: South Florida
Latino	Quantitative	This study will develop and test a culturally appropriate message to encourage Latino MSM to get tested for HIV. The message will be developed and tested for efficacy in terms of who tests and returns for results. Different types of messages (e.g., audio vs. written) will be tested against each other, and issues of acculturation will also be examined.	NIH PI: M. Isabel Fernandez Location: South Florida

Race/Ethnicity	Study Design	Study Description	Funding Source and Location
Latino	Ethnographic study	The project will investigate the nature of changes in the experience of Mexican gay and bisexual male immigrants that may place them at increased risk for HIV. Prior research has found that recent immigrants have relatively low risk for HIV, but that this risk increases with time spent in the U.S. Qualitative interviews and participant observation will be utilized with the target population in order to identify factors that can be incorporated into both interventions and programs that will lessen the risk as well as enhancing theoretical understanding about this population.	NIH PI: Hector Carrillo Location: San Diego
Latino	Qualitative and survey	This study focuses on drug use and HIV risk behavior in Latino gay men. Qualitative interviews will be conducted, a survey instrument will be developed, and a survey will be conducted with drug-using Latino gay men. The study aims to describe cultural and social factors and meaning that are present in the use of different drugs and cultural associations between drug use and sexual behavior.	NIH PI: Rafael Diaz Location: San Francisco
Latino	Qualitative and survey	The study is investigating the protective effects for Latino MSM in being involved with HIV/AIDS related community organizations. It will investigate facilitators and barriers for Latino MSM to participate in community involvement. It will look at how community involvement influences sexual risk behavior, as well as how this relationship moderates the influence of poverty, racism, and homophobia.	NIH PI: Jesus Ramirez-Valles Location: Chicago and San Francisco
Latino	Developmental	This project aims to develop and produce a documentary film about Latino gay/bisexual/transgender individuals who have been involved in community-based activities and/or volunteers in the realm of HIV prevention. The aim of the film will be to reduce stigma towards homosexuality within the Latino community.	NIH PI: Jesus Ramirez-Valles Location: Potential subjects will be recruited from Chicago, New York City, Washington, D.C., and San Francisco
Latino	Qualitative	This project will utilize qualitative methods to investigate retrospective and current influences on drug use and sexual behavior in young (ages 18–24) Puerto Rican MSM. They will investigate such factors as early life experiences (e.g., physical or sexual abuse) and the influence of peers on the participants' sex and drug behavior, as well as investigate the process of sexual identity formation in this population.	NIH PI: H.A. Finlinson Location: Puerto Rico
Asian American and Pacific Islander (Chinese, Filipino, Vietnamese)	Qualitative and quantitative	This study will examine sociocultural influences (e.g., stigma) on sexual identity and/or orientation in API men, and in turn examine the influence of shame and/or stigma on HIV risk behavior and drug use. Will take into consideration issues such as migration/immigration history and other theoretical issues.	NIH PI: Frank Wong Location: Washington, D.C.
Asian American and Pacific Islander	Qualitative and quantitative	This study will attempt to establish incidence and prevalence rates among API MSM and to identify cultural and individual-level factors associated with HIV testing, HIV infection, and risk behavior. It will also evaluate the utility of a consortium framework for conducting scientific and community-based research.	NIH PI: Frank Wong Location: Washington D.C., eight other community-based organizations across the U.S., and a national AAPI health advocacy organization
Asian-American and Pacific Islander	Qualitative and pilot intervention	This study aims to test an intervention conducted with two different API MSM populations: youth aged 18–24, and HIV+ people. The intervention was developed following several focus groups and a pilot study. It is the result of a collaboration between a research institution (CAPS) and a community-based organization (Asian & Pacific Islander Wellness Center). These populations have not been targeted by any prior HIV prevention interventions.	PI: Tooru Nemoto Location: San Francisco

Race/Ethnicity	Study Design	Study Description	Funding Source and Location
Asian and Pacific Islander	Qualitative	This exploratory study aims to investigate the contexts associated with drug use and sexual risk among young (ages 18–29) API MSM. It will investigate the role of such factors as social networks and social contexts via individual interviews and focus group discussions.	NIH PI: Kyung-Hee Choi Location: San Francisco
African American, API, and Latino	Qualitative and Quantitative	This study will attempt to identify sexual partnership patterns and explore the relationship between social discrimination, social networks, sexual partnerships, and HIV risk among MSM of color. It will utilize qualitative methods, develop new quantitative survey instruments, and finally conduct a cross-sectional survey with 1200 men.	NIH PI: Kyung-Hee Choi Location: Los Angeles
Latino and African Americans	Outcome evaluation	This project is conducting outcome evaluations of HIV prevention interventions targeting MSM and people of color. This is a collaboration between a research institution (CAPS) and community-based organizations and health departments in two counties.	PI: Olga Grinstead and Diane Binson Location: Northern California (Berkeley and Sonoma health jurisdictions)
Latino and African Americans	Intervention	This project will attempt to replicate prior findings with White men that found an interactive video intervention produced significant reductions in sexual behavior. A culturally tailored video will be developed and tested to a comparison group with samples of Latino and African American MSM to assess its effects on levels of condom use.	NIH PI: Lynn Miller Location: Los Angeles
Latino, African American, and Asian/ Pacific Islander	Ethnographic, interviews	This exploratory study will focus on MSM using the Internet in New York City. It will identify the contexts in which unprotected sex occurs via interviews and ethnography. The role of ethnicity will be explored, and psychosocial variables will be identified as predictors of condomless sex.	NIH PI: Alex Carballo-Diequez Location: New York City

Appendix C. References for Studies Included in the Review

- Carballo-Díeguez, A., Dolezal, C., Lsu, C. S., Nieves, L., Diaz, F., Decena, C., and Balan, I. 2005. "A Randomized Controlled Trial to Test an HIV-Prevention Intervention for Latino Gay and Bisexual Men: Lessons Learned," *AIDS Care* 17, no. 3, 314–28.
- Choi, K., Lew, S., Vittinghoff, E., Catania, J. A., Barrett, D. C., and Coates, T. J. 1996. "The Efficacy of Brief Group Counseling in HIV Risk Reduction Among Homosexual Asian and Pacific Islander Men," *AIDS* 10: 81–87.
- Diaz, R. M. 1998a. *Latino Gay Men and HIV*. New York: Routledge.
- Diaz, R. M. 1998b. "Hermanos de Luna Y Sol." Program evaluation, preliminary report. Center for AIDS Prevention Studies,
<http://www.caps.ucsf.edu/capsweb/projects/hlsprogress.html>.
- Miller, R. L., Klotz, D., and Eckholdt, H. M. 1998. "HIV Prevention with Male Prostitutes and Patrons of Hustler Bars: Replication of an HIV Preventive Intervention," *American Journal of Community Psychology* 26, no. 1: 97–131.
- Peterson, J. L., Coates, T. J., Catania, J., Hauck, W. W., Acree, M., Daigle, D., Hillard, B., Middleton, L., Hearst, N. 1996. "Evaluation of an HIV Risk Reduction Intervention Among African-American Homosexual and Bisexual Men," *AIDS* 10: 319–25.
- Picciano, J. E., Roffman, R. A., Kalichman, S. C., Rutledge, S. E., and Berghuis, J. P. 2001. "A Telephone Based Brief Intervention Using Motivational Enhancement to Facilitate HIV Risk Reduction Among MSM: A Pilot Study," *AIDS and Behavior* 5, no. 3:, 251–62.
- Toro-Alfonso, J., Varas-Diaz, N., Andujar-Bello, I. 2002. "Evaluation of an HIV/AIDS Prevention Intervention Targeting Latino Gay Men and Men Who Have Sex with Men in Puerto Rico," *AIDS Education and Prevention* 14, no. 6: 445–56.

Appendix D. Current Epidemiological and Behavioral Research on MSM of Color

This review focused on identifying the best evidence for HIV prevention interventions with MSM of color. Our final sample of studies that met our inclusion criteria was quite small (N = 7). However, we wanted also to summarize some of the research pertaining to MSM of color, which could be useful in the design of future interventions. The table on the following pages summarizes both empirical studies and literature reviews that discuss research relevant to MSM of color. We have focused our findings on studies examining predictors of HIV risk behavior. We believe that these findings point to the importance of tailoring interventions for particular populations and highlight specific issues that future work should consider. This should not be considered an exhaustive list, but it is representative of some of the research that has been conducted thus far.

Research on Predictors of Risk Behavior

African-American MSM		
Study Design	Predictors of Risk	References
Research review	Heterogeneity within African American MSM community; social and contextual roles in which African American MSM live	Mays, V. M., Cochran, S. D., Zamudio, A. 2004. "HIV Prevention Research: Are We Meeting the Needs of African-American Men Who Have Sex with Men?" <i>Journal of Black Psychology</i> 30, no. 1: 78–105.
N/A (literature review)	Sexual orientation, perceived risk, and social norms	Peterson, J. L. and Carballo-Diequez, A. 2000. "HIV Prevention Among African-American and Latino Men Who Have Sex with Men." In <i>Handbook of HIV prevention</i> , edited by J. L. Peterson and R. DiClemente. New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum.
Cross-sectional	Increased psychological distress	Myers, H. F., Javanbakht, M., Martinez, M., Obediah, S. 2003. "Psychosocial Predictors of Risky Sexual Behaviors in African American Men: Implications for Prevention," <i>AIDS Education and Prevention</i> 15, supp. A: 66–79.
Review Cross-sectional survey	Low socio-economic status	Mays, V. M., Cochran, S. D., Zamudio, A. 2004. "HIV Prevention Research: Are We Meeting the Needs of African-American Men Who Have Sex with Men?" <i>Journal of Black Psychology</i> 30, no. 1: 78–105. Myers, H. F., Javanbakht, M., Martinez, M., Obediah, S. 2003. "Psychosocial Predictors of Risky Sexual Behaviors in African American Men: Implications for Prevention," <i>AIDS Education and Prevention</i> 15, supp. A: 66–79.
Cross-sectional venue-based survey Cross-sectional survey	Age of partner	Bingham, T. A., Harawa, N. T., Johnson, D. F., Secura, G. M., MacKellar, D. A., and Valleroy, L. A. 2003. "The Effect of Partner Characteristics on HIV Infection Among African American Men Who Have Sex with Men in the Young Men's Survey, Los Angeles, 1999–2000," <i>AIDS Education and Prevention</i> 15, supp. A: 39–52. Siegel, K., Schrimshaw, E. W., and Karus, D. 2004. "Racial Disparities in Sexual Risk Behaviors and Drug Use Among Older Gay/Bisexual and Heterosexual Men Living with HIV/AIDS." <i>Journal of the National Medical Association</i> 96, no. 2: 215–23.
Cross-sectional venue-based interviews	Peer norms regarding condom use	Hart, T. and Peterson, J. L. 2004. "Predictors of Risky Sexual Behavior Among Young African-American Men Who Have Sex with Men," <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> 94, no. 7: 1122–24.
Cross-sectional survey	Decreasing age at sexual initiation, history of injection drug use, use of methamphetamine	Wohl, A. R., Johnson, D. F., Lu, S., Jordan, W., Beall, G., Currier, J., and Simon, P. A. 2002. "HIV Risk Behaviors Among African American Men in Los Angeles County Who Self-Identify as Heterosexual," <i>Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</i> 31, no. 3: 354–60.

Research on Predictors of Risk Behavior (continued)

Latino MSM		
Study Design	Predictors of Risk	References
N/A (literature review)	Sexual self-identity, stigmatization of homosexuality, history of childhood sexual abuse, socioeconomic status	Peterson, J. L. and Carballo-Diequez, A. 2000. "HIV Prevention Among African-American and Latino Men Who Have Sex with Men." In <i>Handbook of HIV Prevention</i> , edited by J. L. Peterson and R. DiClemente. New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum.
N/A (book)	Internalized homophobia, sexual silence	Diaz, R. M. 1998. <i>Latino Gay Men and HIV</i> . Routledge: New York and London.
Cross-sectional survey	Less gay-identified	Chng, C. L. and Geliga-Vargas, J. 2000. "Ethnic Identity, Gay Identity, Sexual Sensation Seeking and HIV Risk Taking Among Multiethnic Men Who Have Sex with Men," <i>AIDS Education and Prevention</i> 12, no. 4: 326–39.
Cross-sectional survey	Less acculturation	Mason, H. R. C., Marks, G., Simoni, J. M., Ruiz, M. S., and Richardson, J. L. 1995. "Culturally Sanctioned Secrets? Latino Men's Disclosure of HIV Infection to Family, Friends and Lovers," <i>Health Psychology</i> 14, no. 1: 6–12. Poppen, P.J., Reisen, C.A., Zea, M.C., Bianchi, F.T., and Echeverry, J.J. (2004). "Predictors of Unprotected Anal Intercourse Among HIV-Positive Latino Gay and Bisexual Men," <i>AIDS and Behavior</i> 8, no. 4: 379–89.
Cross-sectional survey	Substance use, sero-concordance	Poppen, P. J., Reisen, C. A., Zea, M. C., Bianchi, F. T., and Echeverry, J. J. 2004. "Predictors of Unprotected Anal Intercourse Among HIV-Positive Latino Gay and Bisexual Men," <i>AIDS and Behavior</i> 8, no. 4: 379–89.
N/A (book) N/A (book chapter) N/A (paper presentation)	Poverty, homophobia, racism, social isolation, low self-esteem, psychological distress, substance use, placing oneself in high-risk sexual situations	Diaz, R. M. 1998. <i>Latino Gay Men and HIV</i> . Routledge: New York and London. Diaz, R. M. 2000. "Latino Gay Men and Psycho-Cultural Barriers to AIDS Prevention." In <i>In Changing Times: Gay Men and Lesbians Encounter HIV/AIDS</i> , edited by M. P. Levine, P. M. Nardi, and J. H. Gagnon. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Diaz, R. M. 2000. "Social Discrimination and HIV Risk: The Case of Latino Gay Men in the U.S." Presentation to Center for AIDS Prevention Studies, UCSF.
Cross-sectional venue-based interviews	Social oppression	Diaz, R. M., Ayala, G., and Bein, E. 2004. "Sexual Risk as an Outcome of Social Oppression: Data from a Probability Sample of Latino Gay Men in Three U.S. Cities," <i>Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology</i> 10, no. 3: 255–67.
Cross-sectional venue-based surveys	Level of acculturation, parental knowledge of MSM behavior, ethnic community attachment, gay community attachment, social support regarding sexual behaviors	O'Donnell, L., Agronick, G., San Doval, A., Duran, R., Myint-U, A., and Stueve, A. 2002. "Ethnic and Gay Community Attachments and Sexual Risk Behaviors Among Urban Latino Young Men Who Have Sex with Men," <i>AIDS Education and Prevention</i> 14, no. 6: 457–71.

Research on Predictors of Risk Behavior (continued)

Asian-American and Pacific Islander MSM		
Study Design	Predictors of Risk	References
Cross-sectional survey	Inconsistent condom use, education, age	Shapiro, J., and Vives, G. 1999. "Demographic and Attitudinal Variables Related to High-Risk Behaviors in Asian Males Who Have Sex with Other Men," <i>AIDS Patient Care and STDs</i> 13, no. 11: 667–75.
Cross-sectional survey	Self-identifying as gay or bisexual, multiple sex partners, not perceiving supportive peer norms regarding safe sex, having sex with main partner	Choi, K., Han, C., Hudes, E. S., Kegeles, S. 2002. "Unprotected Sex and Associated Risk Factors Among Young Asian and Pacific Islander Men Who Have Sex with Men," <i>AIDS Education and Prevention</i> 14, no. 6: 472–81.
Cross-sectional survey	American-born, reporting more than 51 lifetime partners, and participating in MSM "circuit parties"	Choi, K., McFarland, W., Neilands, T., Nguyen, S., Louie, B., Secura, G.M., Behel, S., Mackellar, D., and Valleroy, L. 2004. "Prevalence, Incidence, and Sexual Risk for HIV Among Young Asian and Pacific Islander Men Who Have Sex with Men, San Francisco," <i>Sexually Transmitted Diseases</i> 31, no. 8: 475–80.
Cross-sectional survey	Partners are API, age of partner, number of sexual partners, race of partner, partner type (primary vs. non-primary)	Choi, K., Operario, D., Gregorich, S. E. and Han, L. 2003. "Age and Race Mixing Patterns of Sexual Partnerships Among Asian Men Who Have Sex with Men: Implications for HIV Transmission and Prevention," <i>AIDS Education and Prevention</i> 15, supp. A: 53–65.

American Indian and Alaska Native MSM		
Study Design	Predictors of Risk	References
N/A (literature review)	High levels of economic, demographic, and health risk factors; low levels of condom use, high rates of STIs, high levels of substance abuse	Duran, B. and Walters, K. L. 2004. "HIV/AIDS Prevention in 'Indian Country': Current Practice, Indigenist Etiology Models, and Postcolonial Approaches to Change," <i>AIDS Education and Prevention</i> 16, no. 3: 187–201.
Cross-sectional survey	Trauma, drug use	Walters, K. L., Simoni, J. M., and Harris, C. 2000. "Patterns and Predictors of HIV Risk Among Urban American Indians," <i>American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Research</i> 9, no. 2: 1–21.